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**MADRAS—Recrudescence of Plague.**

Consul Stewart reports, December 30:

There is a recrudescence of plague in India, especially in the northern provinces.

**JAVA.****BATAVIA—District Declared Free from Cholera.**

The following was received from the Department of State under date of February 4:

The consul at Batavia reports that the Batavia district was declared free from cholera December 17.

**MEXICO.****Report from the Superior Board of Health of Mexico.**

In compliance with articles 1 and 2 of the international sanitary convention held at Washington October 14, 1905, the acting president of the superior board of health of Mexico reports, January 17 and 24, that no case of yellow fever and no death from the said disease was registered in the Mexican Republic during the weeks ended January 15 and 22, 1910, and that the prophylactic measures against yellow fever reported September 28, 1908, continue to be carried out.

**COATZACOALCOS—Inspection of Vessels.**

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, January 26:

Week ended January 26. Vessels inspected: January 20, steamship *Texan*, for Delaware Breakwater; January 22, steamship *Dictator*, for a port in the United States via Veracruz; January 25, steamship *American*, for Delaware Breakwater.

No quarantinable disease reported.

**PERU.****CALLAO—Inspection of Vessels.**

Acting Assistant Surgeon Castro-Gutierrez reports, January 13:

Week ended January 8. One steamship, having 84 in crew and 43 cabin and 14 steerage passengers, was fumigated.

**RUSSIA.****ST. PETERSBURG—Plague in Russia.**

The following information, dated January 10, was received from Chargé d'Affaires Schuyler through the Department of State under date of February 1:

The ministry for foreign affairs states that from December 26 to January 2 there were 15 cases of plague with 7 deaths in the Khirghiz Steppes. The infected region is under medical supervision. In the two centers of infection in the Ural district there were from December 28 to January 1, 16 cases of plague with 14 deaths; from the beginning of the epidemic to January 1, 197 cases with 189 deaths.

**LIBAU—Examination of Emigrants—Plague, Smallpox, and Typhus Fever.**

Acting Assistant Surgeon De Forest reports, January 19 and 24:

Week ended January 14. Five hundred and fifty-four passengers for steamship *Lituania*, sailing January 22, have been examined.

*Plague*.—Uralsk, 2 cases present. At Akbolyk (Astrakhan), 1 case, 2 deaths.

*Smallpox*.—At Libau, January 9, 4 cases present.

*Typhus fever*.—At Libau, 1 case.

Week ended January 22. The steamship *Lituania* sailed from Libau for New York January 22 with 488 passengers and a crew of 94. All on board had been in Libau for the full 5 days. Pieces of baggage disinfected, 98.

*Plague*.—No new cases have been reported in the Uralsk since January 6. The last case died January 12. The district was declared free from plague January 17 and quarantine raised.

*Smallpox*.—At Odense, Denmark, 7 cases of "black smallpox" were reported. They were imported on a steamship from Windau, Russia, which is within 6 hours' voyage by steamship from Odense. All schools and places of amusement have been closed.

*Summary of cases of contagious diseases in St. Petersburg for the year 1909*.—Cholera 5,238 cases, diphtheria 4,306 cases, recurrent fever 1,814 cases, smallpox 1,309 cases, typhus fever 346 cases.

#### VENEZUELA.

##### LA GUAIRA—Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kellogg reports, January 16:

Week ended January 15. Vessels inspected: January 10, steamship *Martinique* for Colon with 140 in crew, 185 passengers in transit and 9 taken on at this port; January 12, steamship *Caracas* for New York with 70 in crew and 22 passengers taken on; and January 13, steamship *Maracaibo* for New York with 50 in crew and 3 passengers taken on. Pieces of baggage inspected and passed, 49.

##### Bureau of National Hygiene and Public Health.

Consul Manning reports, January 8:

The Government of Venezuela has placed the bureau of national hygiene and public health under the ministry of the interior and appointed a director of the bureau and a chief officer, with assistants. The new decree repeals the appointment of a consulting officer of hygiene and public health and the hygiene commission and gives to the new bureau the charge of all matters heretofore in the hands of the sanitary commission. The same decree creates a superior council of hygiene and public health in connection with the ministry of the interior, consisting of the professors of hygiene, physical and chemical biology, physiology, and bacteriology of the Central University, the president of the law college, president of the college of engineers, medical director of the military hospital, medical director of the hospital for the insane, the director-general of the leper hospitals at Cape Blanco and Island of Providencia, the inspector-general of the hospitals of the federal district and the director-general of hygiene of the federal district. This body will be presided over by the director of hygiene and public health and the chief officer of the bureau will act as secretary. It will formulate regulations for public sanitation, and on approval by the president its acts will have the force of law.